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The History and Nature of International Relations. Edited by EDMUND A. WALSH. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1922. Pp. xvi, 299.)

The contents of this volume may be divided into four parts. There are two papers dealing with the development of international organization in the past—one on international organization and practice in antiquity, by Professor Rostovzeff of Wisconsin, formerly of the University of Petrograd; and one on mediaeval diplomacy, by Professor C. J. H. Hayes. There are four papers on the structure and methods of international governmental relations in our own time, including two papers by Dr. James Brown Scott and Professor John Bassett Moore. These six papers constitute two-thirds of the whole book. There follow a paper on the content of international economic relations by Professor Laughlin and three papers on the content of international political relations—Latin-America, the Far East, the United States—by Drs. Rowe, Reinsch, and Borchard. The last three papers occupy about one-third of the volume, the essay on economic relations being very short, not, presumably, because there was some desire to neglect the economic foundations of international relations, as one irate economist seems recently to have supposed, but because the students in the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown, where these papers were originally read, have a full training in international economic relations as a part of their regular work.

It is, of course, no reflection upon any of the authors of these various papers to point out that, to the average reader, certain of them are of much greater value than others, or, rather, that just at the present time it is especially desirable to have published such papers as those dealing with the methods of international government which are available for settling the various economic and political controversies arising among the nations. Granted the existence of the latter, and irrespective of their exact content at any one time or in any particular case, what we need is a study of the machinery and procedure necessary for their regulation and control. Hence the value of the six papers first mentioned.

It is to be hoped that such propagandist utterances as those in the third and fourth paragraphs of the preface and in the appendix will not be too common in subsequent numbers of the Georgetown Foreign Service Series.

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